

The *Guardian*

BY ORSON HYDE.

The *Frontier Guardian*PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00
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No subscription taken for less than one year.
No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the *Guardian*, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1.00

Each additional insertion, 25

For one insertion of two squares, 50

For two insertions of two squares, 75

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

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The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the *Guardian* in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for a wild purpose, will be duly acknowledged by us through their columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the *Guardian* are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, for the same, and forward them to us, till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business.

At Kanesville, Iowa, by
ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above busi-

ness, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares, and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, we flatter

ourselves that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

We will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of

produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission, if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal advances made on all property left in charge.

Flour, Beans, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, requested.

C. Vassell & Co., Densall, Steamer & Co., J. W. Tandy & Co., Boston, Joseph A. Kelting, J. C. Johnson, B. & M. Miller, B. & F. Pease, & Co., Newhall & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville, Middleton & Riley, Densall, Sargent & Densall, of St. Joseph, Mo., R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkins & Co., Steamer & Co., of St. Louis, Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS.

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1851.—J.

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1851.—J.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY,

DECEMBER 12, 1851.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 23.

BY ORSON HYDE.

The Materialism of the Present Age.

Ours is pre-eminently an age of Materialism. The strides of Physical Science within a few years have been gigantic and incessant, and thus far their results are as a whole unfavorable to implicit Faith. The Telescope, with its majestic and ever-lengthened sweep, seems, if I may so express it, to crowd back the Divine Presence farther and still farther from the orb we inhabit.

God no longer walks in the Garden, conversing face to face with man: He thunders no more from Sinai nor holds his Court on the summit of Olympus; and to the searching inquiries directed to all accessible, cognizable portions of the Universe, for the dwelling-place of its Creator and Lord, the chilling answer comes back, "Not here! Not here!" Meantime the number, importance and power of the intermediary agencies between mortal Matter and quickening Spirit seem perpetually to increase: Electricity and Magnetism steadily approximate the rank of demi-gods; and when at length some dogmatic Compt, some specious observer and analyzer of the "The Vestiges of Creation," proclaims to us, as from the utmost pinnacle of scientific achievement, the conclusion that planets, suns, systems, plants, beings, men, are but inevitable results of a law which yet had no author, and that intelligence has been slowly, blunderingly, aimlessly evolved from ignorance, soul from body, thought from dust, as planets, with all their diverse properties and uses, from one homogeneous, universally diffused vapor or "fire-mist," our hearts sink within us as we falter out the expostulation.

"O star-eyed Science! hast thou wondered there, To wait us back the message of Despair?" These materialist dogmas do not overcome but they try our faith. They do not vanquish our convictions, but they perplex our reason. To our grosser apprehensions, Earth is so near and Heaven so far, Life and Death are so palpable and certain, while Immortality is so vague and shadowy, that a painful doubt as to the verity of our existence beyond the grave is the unuttered torture of many a mind not wholly irreligious nor willingly sceptical. Death has so steadily gone forward from a period anterior to history, cutting down all who lived, and removing them entirely and permanently beyond the reach of human cognition—the course of Nature as we see it has been so unvaried and inflexible—the fall and disappearance of the successive generations of men so much like that of the annually renewed foliage of the forest—that even Faith hangs trembling over the brink of the grave, and tearfully, dubiously asks, "If a man die shall he live again?" Most of us believe he will, and yet would give very much to know it. The stupendous events, which give assurance of man's immortality two thousand years ago, seem to fade into indistinctness and uncertainty as generation after generation goes by, and Nature pursues her unvarying, uninterrupted round of birth, growth, decay, death and (apparent) extinction of being. Since myriads of millions have "died and made no sign" since Christ was received up into Heaven, men's hearts are not always proof against a distracting suspicion that there may have been a mistake in the record, or an imperfection in the testimony, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!"

Nay, more! the general and scornful outcry against the verity of the alledged "Spiritual Manifestations" attests the existence of a wide-spread and deep-rooted Sæculeanism. The assumption which lay at the basis of this clamor was not that of the insufficiency of the evidence, but that of the essential incredibility if not impossibility of the phenomenon attested. Translated into plain words, the popular sneer amounted to this—"The pretended 'Spiritual Manifestations' are impostures because such 'Manifestations' are impossible."—Or, we might even say, "because there are no spirits to manifest themselves." And yet in no part of the Bible can I recollect even an implication that direct intercourse between the Visible and the Unseen worlds was to terminate with the age of Christ and his Apostles. On the contrary, Christ's discourses and observations seem to imbue with the constant assumption that the world of Spirits lies very near to the world of Sense, and that only capacity, adaptiveness are required to enable us to look and pass through the thin partition which divides them.

Let me conclude, then, with an expression of my earnest hope that, even though the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" of our day should all be proved brain-sick phantasies or blasphemous juggles, it will nevertheless be deemed possible, conceivable, desirable, that some farther, fresher evidence of the verity and individuality of our departed friends' existence in the Spirit World should yet be vouchsafed to Man. Faith needs the assurance, Sorrow the consolation, that such evidence would give; and it may be that, as Astrology opened the heavens to the conquests of Astronomy, Alchemy the earth to the triumphs of Chemistry, and as false Christs pre-ceeded and attended the advent of the true Messiah, so, imperfect and unreal developments as from the Land of Souls may in the Providence of God be permitted to herald and draw attention to real and more fitting manifestations from that Land which are about to be vouchsafed us. The Star in the East, would have been unmeaning or else appealing to any but the shepherds who waited and looked for the Messiah; and the sight of the Holy Child brought joy first to the dim eyes of good old Shepherds and others like him who waited but for that vision and were then ready to depart in peace. And to my mind, it seems more than reasonable—that seems fitting and logical—that a country which has witnessed such stupendous ad-

vances, such amazing transformations in the material or physical world, should be rendered equally memorable by some other developments with regard to the material and conditions of the essential and immaterial existence of Man.

Sir John Franklin.

The London Morning Chronicle publishes the following interesting statement, vouching for its accuracy, and saying that the same has been ordered an inquiry.

Gloucester, Friday.

An extraordinary circumstance has happened here, which I hasten to communicate. It is almost incredible, but for the fact that the authority is undoubted, and the Admiralty have been induced to order an official inquiry, which is now being pro-

On Listening to Evil Reports.

longer I live, the more I feel the impulsion of adhering to the rules which I laid down for myself in relation to such

to hear as little as possible of what is prejudicial to others.

To believe nothing of the kind till I am fully forced to it.

Never to drink into the spirit of one circulates an ill report.

Always to moderate, as far as I can, kindness which is expressed towards

Always to believe that, if the other were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter. I consider wealth; and as I would resist a man who would come to rob my house, so would

These are the facts: Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Russell, a lady living at Wootton, near this city, observed something fall in the garden, while at dinner. On sending out the gardener, he found it to be a small balloon, in the ear of which was found a card, bearing the following inscription:

EREDUS, 112 W. Long

71 deg. N. Lat.

September, 3, 1851.

Blocked in.

The matter was at first looked upon as a hoax, but subsequent events led to a communication being made with the Admiralty, who sent for the balloon and card, and immediately on their receipt sent down Capt. Beechy, R. N., to Gloucester, with another officer, to make inquiries. These inquiries are now being prosecuted; Captain Beechy having been twice at Wootton, examining all parties resident there. It turns out that it is a real Government balloon, of exactly a similar kind to those sent out with the Erebus, when she sailed from England.

Position of the United States.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

It is understood in diplomatic circles here, that Chevalier Hulsemann has received a letter from Prince Schwartzenberg, the substance of which he has communicated to our Government, in relation to the proposed visit of Kossuth to this country. Though Chevalier Hulsemann is not directed to withdraw, upon the arrival of Kossuth, or, at least, has not communicated such instructions, yet he has informed this Government that Austria will look with concern and regret upon any official recognition of Kossuth by this Government and that of Great Britain. This communication was made to this Government, as is believed, on Saturday last.

I have reason to think that the questions growing out of the Cuban affairs, between the United States on one side and the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain on the other, are all to be satisfactorily adjusted, or, at least, will have no difficulty.

In respect to the orders given to the English and French cruisers to intercept or search American vessels, supposed to be engaged in a hostile expedition against Cuba, any proposition for a mutual right of

purpose, since they have recently been met by an appeal, on our part, to the principles established by the Ashburton treaty.

The doctrines on this subject which were laid down by Mr. Webster, in his dispatch to Lord Aberdeen, through Mr. Everett, during the Negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, will be fully sustained and carried out by this Administration; and these doctrines would preclude England and France from urging into execution any orders such as were recently given.

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Departure of the Emigrants for Liberia.

The barque Morgan Dix, Capt. Conrad, having on Saturday morning from Mason's wharf, Fell's Point, for Bassa Cove, Liberia, having on board about 150 emigrants to that

land of promise to the colored race. The emigrants are mostly manumitted slaves from Virginia and North Carolina, and we believe are well provided for start in life in their future home.

In proceeding down the river appropriate hymns were sung and a feeling of prayer offered to the Great Ruler

of the winds and waves, for a prosperous voyage and safe arrival of the emigrants at their destination. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. B. W. Bayley, Agent of the American Colonization Society.

—[Baltimore News.]

Another Fire Annihilator.

A new and important discovery is announced in a Paris letter to the St. Louis Republican. It is a fire varnish, and an experiment recently tried at Madrid is thus described:

"Five small frame houses, covered with tar and turpentine, were erected on an open square. Two of these houses were re-covered with the varnish, and the other three were not. The latter were reduced to ashes almost as soon as they were set on fire; whereas the former, in spite of the tar and turpentine, remained perfectly uninjured to the end of the trial, which lasted two hours. The trial was the most severe, as the houses were close together, and

not break forth at all from the varnished houses; besides this, in the midst of the conflagration, two gallons of some strong essence were thrown upon the varnished houses, and

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Job Printing promptly and neatly
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

We have issued a larger edition of this number than usual, that such as feel interested for the improvement of Kaneville and the surrounding country, may obtain a copy, and send it where they like. We will do the most good.

Postage stamps. Persons wishing to remit money to us by letter may send a good current Bank Bill; and when their accounts contain fractional parts of a dollar or cents, they may send postage stamps for the said charge.

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Mormon Affairs. We find the Mormons in Western Iowa to be tramps, vagabonds and vagrants, because public opinion is that the Mormons in Salt Lake?

It is the opinion of the people and Government of the United States, that the officers of Utah left their posts without sufficient cause. It was our opinion that they did.

We told the men so face to face, in Salt Lake City, before we came away, in all kindness and good-will; and we have seen no good reason since why that opinion should be changed.

We repeatedly remonstrated with them against their leaving, told them that we felt interested for Utah, and personally interested also, as we expected to be a citizen there with them another year, —reminded them that our Lord endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, (not that we wished to accuse our friends in Utah) that by so doing he might save a Nation: And you, by a little elaboration, may also save Utah, and reap the laurels of eternal gratitude: Whereas, if you leave now when your presence is most needed, you may add fuel to the fire that ought to be extinguished.

The decisions of the Supreme Court would be, in that Territory, like the anchor and chain-cable that hold the Ship amid the storm: or like the majestic Mississippi, deep, silent, and strong, bearing down in its bold and resistless current, every thing that might attempt to obstruct its course. We do know that the officers left Utah contrary to the wishes of the great mass of the people there, both officials and unofficials. No man has been driven away from that country who betrayed himself while there: Neither Jew nor Gentile.

We apprehend that it would have been early enough for the Judges to leave Utah after their decisions had been resisted, or when they were forcibly prevented from holding Courts. With some propriety they might have returned and asked the General Government to send a command there sufficiently strong to enforce their decisions, and to punish the offenders, and make such changes in the appointments as would tend to a faithful administration of the laws. But because there was a little flurry, caused mostly by the speech of Judge Brooccus, to think of putting the Government to the unnecessary expense and trouble of sending troops there, is, in our opinion, preposterous and absurd. But such a movement would please the Mormons, as it would afford them a new market, at living prices, for much of their unprofitable produce.

Suppose the Mormons go from this Frontier to Utah, with the same good feelings which they have ever cherished in this region; would they not be more likely to exert such an influence when they arrive there as would be gratifying to the people of the States; than to go with their feelings soured and riled by unprovoked excitement, mobocracy, and outlawry? This was will consider this suggestion, and reflect: But the fool will rage and be confounded!

Utah Officers. If the report of officers returning from Utah, should only have the effect of arousing a flood of indignation against us on the Frontier; what a triumph they will gain. "It must needs be that offences come. But woe to them by whom they come!" Better have remained at their posts and endured a little longer, —kept all the difficulties the other side the mountains, and settled them there. Governor Young did pledge himself in our hearing and in their hearing to render the Judiciary any aid they might need to organize the Court, to submit to, and to abide the decisions; and he entreated them to stay: and we believe, in good faith, that he did.

Chief Justice Brandybury, we regarded as a modest, unassuming and talented gentleman. Indeed, so far as we are personally concerned, we have nothing against any of the officers: But we require of Judge Brooccus to acknowledge that there was a strong personal prejudice against him in the minds of the citizens of Salt Lake, and that these citizens believed that their prejudices were well founded. We do not now say that they were, neither do we require Judge Brooccus to say that they were: but that he believes the citizens thought them well founded. If the Judge makes this acknowledgment, then we shall publish nothing personal concerning him: but if he does not, we shall feel it justice and honor bound to lay the entire history of the causes of that prejudice before the people.

RUMORS. We hear that some of the "Braves" of Mills County, make their boasts of extensive arrangements in Missouri to afford them recruits; and we do not professed knowing ones talk about "White Soldiers" and "Subversive Telegraphs." Missouri may do such things not altogether complimentary: But, as this is the way, —we know, and are still less about any such extravagant action as anything. It is enough for us to know that the country, the cause of our people, in Missouri, is in union with Justice, honor, integrity, and will to win, and should such rumors find their way into the press, greater now than we can conceive, the cause of citizens of one State going into another, in any hostile and dangerous position, will be exposed to more apprehension.

Wanted at this Office. The signature of all men in this country who are not interested in the present Congress for a few hundred thousand dollars, securing the term of Kaneville. The person who can get their signatures, and who can get them to sign this document, will be paid with your name, it will not be less than \$1000.00.

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One Mile Square.

The citizens of Kaneville are about to petition Congress for a grant of land of one mile square to cover the town. This land to be sold out to claimants or occupants at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the proceeds to be applied to improving the streets, making bridges and to such other works of internal improvement as a Board of three commissioners, or trustees may think most advisable. The trustees should be honorable and highminded men, and permanent residents of the place.

Kaneville is near equidistant between the Missouri line and the Northern boundary of the State of Iowa; and it is about four miles back from the Missouri River, just far enough to be out of the way of high water mark, and it is a healthy location, and the natural business centre for all Western Iowa, as every disinterested observer will acknowledge. It is directly on the great northern emigration route, and the chief, and almost only outfitting post on the Western Frontier. Pottawattamie is the Banner County of the Sixth Judicial District, and Kaneville is the County Seat of Pottawattamie. The great district of country lying north of us and mostly unclaimed, will greatly add to the importance of this place when it becomes settled up, which must soon be the case, as the land is now being surveyed, and claimants may know their notes and bounds. We receive regularly three miles per week and sometimes four. We think that we shall soon have a daily mail, or what will be equal to it. The capital vested here in merchandise will run up to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides stores, hollowware, tin and sheet iron business, which is extensively carried on here. Mechanics of the best kind in the world, of all sorts needed.

We expect to leave Pottawattamie County in the Spring; yet, as we have been well used by her, we wish to bequeath to her our good will and our blessing; and, with all deference and respect to the adjacent and surrounding counties, knowing that they possess many advantages—such as good soil, good water, and much good timber, and all the principal natural elements and sources of wealth—yet Nature's hand has given to Pottawattamie a geographical location that affords her not only the natural sources of wealth, but the superior advantages of trade and commerce. We are glad to see our citizens awake upon this subject, taking measures to secure that permanence to Kaneville and to improve the place in a manner worthy of the inducements which nature and surrounding circumstances hold out.

The Message.

As we before predicted, the Message is a lengthy document. There were many things requiring the notice and attention of the Executive, and how have escaped his observation. The head and pilot of our nation, with the candle of intelligence, has marched into all the rugged and intricate affairs of the Republic—shown her foreign and domestic relations, and her financial condition. He recommends liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and for all Governmental purposes—adopts a liberal policy towards the Territories—a reform of the criminal statutes—thinks the Indians should be civilized and taught to cultivate the soil, and to afford them relief, rather than chastise them. (This is humane. But President Fillmore has never been much among the Indians; neither left on the plains by reason of their stealing all his animals, neither has his shirt been stripped from his back by the Indians, we presume.) If we had had that portion of the message to deliver, it would have been of a little different color.

The main landmarks of legislation are plainly erected before the eyes of Congress, and they have rather lengthy, and difficult task before them. The Lord help them, and guide their actions for the greatest good of the Nation!

We should have copied the entire message, but for its coming to hand just before going to press.

Weights and Measures.

As some little complaints are made respecting measures for grain, being incorrect, it is the imperative duty of the proper officer of the County to provide a Standard. Dealers cannot be particularly blamed until a Standard of measures is provided according to law: then if any man shall use an incorrect measure, he will come within reach of the following statute:

"If any person with intent to defraud use a false balance, weight, or measure, in the weighing or measuring of anything whatever that is purchased, sold, bartered, shaped, or delivered for sale of barter, or that is pledged or given in payment, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court."

Officers of County will do well to attend to their duty, and see that lawful measures are kept by dealers, that no cause of complaint by buyer or seller exist.

If every man who wants a measure for corn, will provide himself with a good strong tub or box that will not give or stretch, and get the official Seal or Standard upon it, containing a bushel, it might be the better plan.

From Salt Lake.

We have just seen a private letter from a gentleman at Salt Lake, to a friend in this town. The letter is from a reliable and responsible source. It says that Governor Young appointed a Secretary pro tem., after Mr. Harris left, who now has possession of the seal left with Livingston, and all government has not stopped yet; for Judge Snow is doing the Circuit Court business for all the districts. Trials were all safely in Williams' Merchant train was last in, about the 24th, October.

J. D. Lee & Co., have gone to Rio Virgin. J. L. Heywood & Co., to Salt Creek. Bishop, Call & Co., to Farwan to settle and organize, Mill County, and Illinois city where is to be the seat of Government.

Times look rather equally about trials for the suit on account of the Indians; but we hope for the best.

Prospects on the Frontier.

The prospects at the latest accounts, are more favorable for an orderly and amicable arrangement of all matters, religious, and political, in this section of the country.

Wanted at this Office.

The signature of all men in this country who are not interested in the present Congress for a few hundred thousand dollars, securing the term of Kaneville. The person who can get their signatures, and who can get them to sign this document, will be paid with your name, it will not be less than \$1000.00.

The report of Judge Sloan to Gov. Hempstead, in another place, will be read with interest. We have the corroborative statements of some of the bar that it is correct. We have heard that certain complaints are made against the Judge's inability to do business, &c. But so far as we have been able to learn, the complaints against him are too trifling to record.

The real substance and root of the matter is as follows: Judge Sloan is, by birth, an Irishman—he adheres to the Mormon faith; and though a good scholar and an intelligent lawyer, he is not fit for Judge. He was legally elected to that office by a great majority of the oldest settlers in the country who made the roads and bridges, suffered and nearly overcame, the early Indian depredations,—citizens who have demeaned themselves orderly—have been loyal and upright, and have not violated the laws, neither abused the power which they had. But they are Mormons, and they must not hold office. Other men must have the office;—and now, since public opinion is somewhat against the Mormons in Salt Lake, it is the time when our unlawful intentions can be revealed, and popularity will shield us from harm.

In the foregoing be not the real bone and sinew of the causes of any disturbances; our columns are open to some person or persons better informed than we, provided the statements be made over the signatures of men known to us as responsible and honorable men.

If the Mormon population on the frontier had been disorderly, rebellious and criminal, we should fear the consequences: but as we know that they have endeavored to conduct themselves as good and orderly citizens, and have done to others as they would that others should do to them, we can rejoice and be exceeding glad, that if we get into trouble, we get into it with clean hands, and with consciousness unfeigned. We have not wronged or injured our neighbor, neither have we wished him ought but good. There may have been, here and there, a transaction out of place, that we could not control: If any, we are sorry for it; and are always ready to do whatever justice and honor require at our hands, to make right whatever may be wrong. None can deny this who know anything of our course of conduct in this region, and that have generosity enough to own the truth. But to Mormonism is likely to be added another testimony of its truth. Jesus says: If ye were of the world, the world would love you; but as ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hates you. Blessed are ye when men revile you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely—when they separate you from your company, rejoice and be glad!" &c.

A little patience and forbearance might, possibly, do that which would be better for all concerned.

North Country.

In the North part of Pottawattamie County or District, are some of the most valuable farming lands in Western Iowa. Bishop Lane has some ten sections of the best timbered lands in all the upper country, upon which are located or settled quite a number of families. Now is the time for some enterprising men to step in and buy.

Kaneville has an abundance of capital, vested in all sorts of necessary articles for the settlement of a new country and the cheapest market for merchandize west of St. Louis; and the quickest, best, and surest market for all the products of the land in the Western States. No better soil on the face of the whole earth than in Pottawattamie, plenty of good Springs, and running creeks and branches. Corn and wheat are the staple products. Great country for raising pork and bacon.—No better part of the world for stock raising in general. The people do not sell because they dislike the country. But they sell because they want to be richer hereafter, by sacrificing a little now. This is, and is destined to be, one of the greatest outfitting posts for emigrants to California and the Western Territories on the Missouri river. Nature has so ordered and planned it; and it is hard to oppose her decrees. Come to Pottawattamie all ye ends of the earth; for here are the elements and sources of wealth. California is no touch at all to this country. There they have to dig ten or twenty feet deep for gold; and in this country, we find the richest veins of the precious metal by turning up from four to six inches of the soil.

The country is now being surveyed, and soon will be brought into market. Now is the time, and here the place for the lovers of wealth to make their pitch; and secure for themselves and their children after them, good and permanent homes. After they sell because they want to be richer hereafter, by sacrificing a little now. This is, and is destined to be, one of the greatest outfitting posts for emigrants to California and the Western Territories on the Missouri river. Nature has so ordered and planned it; and it is hard to oppose her decrees. Come to Pottawattamie all ye ends of the earth; for here are the elements and sources of wealth. California is no touch at all to this country. There they have to dig ten or twenty feet deep for gold; and in this country, we find the richest veins of the precious metal by turning up from four to six inches of the soil.

CORRECTION.

At the last Session of the High Council, the subject was fully investigated, which was brought before H. B. in September last, and then ordered to be printed. Some official men were pretty strongly accused of being stuck in the discharge of their duties, and of acting in bad faith: But at the last examination, it was clear and apparent that no charge, or color of wrong could be sustained against the individuals charged and consequently were honorably acquitted: but it was tacitly shown that the buyers and sellers of the cattle were alike guilty: it being apparent that each understood the other. D. W. by order of the High Council. G. W. HARRIS, President.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

From the Millennial Star.

Fellowship has been withdrawn from Elder Joseph Clements, late President of the Glasgow Conference, for the highly disreputable course of conduct pursued by him on the eve of his unexpected and abrupt departure for America, the facts in the case will be forwarded to the Presidency of the Quorum in the Great Salt Lake City, for their consideration and action thereupon.

F. D. RICHARDS.

Expulsion of an American Citizen from France.

Mr. Bouis, citizen of the United States, has been ordered out of France, by the Government. His offence was finding M. Bonaparte's administration not liberal enough. The facts are as follows: Mr. Bouis, being of French extraction, speaks French like a native, in 1848 he expressed freely his sympathies with the Republicans, was denounced by some secret agent of the police, and placed on the list of Republican foreigners.

The affairs lay dormant until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bouis demanded permission to deliver a course of lectures on China. It was flatly refused on the ground of the applicant's political opinions, and on his remonstrating against the excessive rigor of the law, he was ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, and the Country in three days.

—Lion. COURIER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Baltimore, Tuesday, A. M.

Twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, have traveled to the top of Bunker Hill Monument, within the past year, to ascertain which each person had to take two hundred and thirty-five steps, and an ascent of twenty feet, as the price charged for admission. (25 cents.) The receipts during the above mentioned time were, however, estimated to be \$2,000.00, or \$2,000,000.00.

For Mr. Harris, there is no doubt, as we

[cont.]

To His Excellency Stephen Hempstead, Governor of the State of Iowa.

As Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Iowa, I lay the following facts before your Excellency, for your consideration and action thereon, as you may deem meet and proper.

I held a term of the Court at Coopersville, Mills County upon the 27th day of October last, and during the same day, through sufficient cause, the Court was overruled by the affliction, and through the solicitation of the Bar, as well as my own belief that it would be of general utility, I appointed the first Monday, the first day of December last, a term to hear and determine all business that might then appear upon the docket and ready for action.

I was in readiness in Coopersville, to attend to my duties, at the proper time of the day upon the first day of this month; but to my surprise I was informed that notices had been, and were then posted up in town, of which the following is a true copy:

"LOOK AT THIS

We the gentiles of Mills County Do this day notify the citizens of Coopersville that they are not to lease rent or hire any house in the town if they do it will be at their own peril for we determine to go to law with the Grand Jury.

The County Judge who was not in town had not proceeded to place his hand on the door, and desired the sheriff to use his utmost endeavors to procure one, which I believe he did not, without effect.

Sometime about noon thirty-nine men, or thereabout, men or youths well armed with rifles, pistols, and knives, &c., entered the town in a Company.

There had a Rendezvous.

Those who had spurious liquor for sale in town, had agreed not to sell any, therefore refused; but as they procured all they wanted in a distance, and after some time, became considerably intoxicated, and were very riotous about their coming in.

J. D. ROGERS, LEWIS JOHNSON, and BRADFORD ALCORN, waited upon me, stating that they were a Committee appointed by that Company of Gentlemen, to know what I intended to do, wishing me to do the same thing to the sheriff and execute my undertaking that I would neglect to do before the Grand Jury; also, that I would never come back to hold Court again.

I told them that I had good reason to believe that the Grand Jury had not been legally summoned; therefore, I would discharge them and remit them to the odium due to their acts.

On the same day, I received a letter from J. D. ROGERS, LEWIS JOHNSON, and BRADFORD ALCORN, to the effect that they had sent a Committee to see me, to know what I intended to do.

They were to see me, and to tell me what I intended to do, and to tell me what I intended to do.

I told them that I had good reason to believe that the Grand Jury had not been legally summoned; therefore, I would discharge them and remit them to the odium due to their acts.

They were to see me, and to tell me what I intended to do.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The following elegant and admirable production is the first offering of woman's rights we have seen. We propose that it be recited in the next Women's Rights Convention held in the North. The soul of a true woman and the inspiration of a true poet are here:

Women's Rights.

By Mrs. N. F. LaFALL.

It is her right to watch beside
The bed of sickness and of pain,
And when the head droops in despair,
(To whisper hopes of health again.)

Her right to make the bents—some glad,
With gentle words and cheerful smile;
And when man is with care oppressed,
His wearied spirit to beguile.

So they may Senate chamber groan—
Thus, is she with more honor crown'd
Than if herself had fill'd the place.

Her right to administer,
By every generous, manly heart,
When with true dignity and grace,
She acts ethically with a woman's part.

She has a dear right, that this:
To be in one true heart enshrin'd—
Who, though the world only all forswore;
Will cherish still, and still be kind.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.